

REMARKS

The Examiner is thanked for the thorough examination of the application. No new matter is believed to be added to the application by this Amendment.

Status Of The Claims

Claims 1-3, 5-10, 23, 24, 26 and 28-30 are pending in the application. The amendments to claims 1, 7 and 23 find support in Figure 4 of the application and in the specification at page 10, lines 3-11.

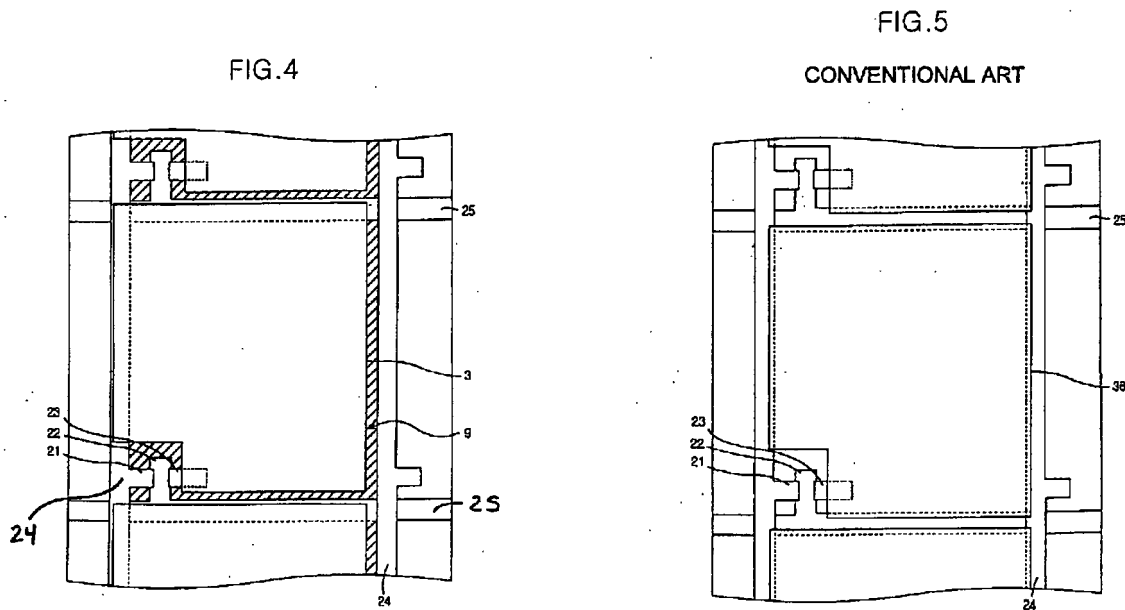
Rejections Based Upon Kobo

Claims 1-3, 5, 6, 23, 24, 26, 28 and 30 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kobo (U.S. Patent 6,295,109) in view of Kim (U.S. Patent Application Publication 2001/0046000) and Faris (U.S. Patent 6,133,980).

Claims 7-10 and 29 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kobo in view of Kim.

Applicant traverses all of the aforesaid rejections and respectfully requests reconsideration and withdrawal thereof.

The present invention pertains to a transmission-reflective type liquid crystal display device that, as is typically set forth in the independent claims, includes a reflecting film functioning as a pixel electrode that substantially overlaps data and gate lines of the pixel. The advantages of the present invention over the conventional art can be better understood by comparing Figure 4 of the present invention to the conventional art depicted in Figure 5, below.



As explained at page 9, lines 20-24 of the specification, the reflecting film **36** overlaps with every *inner edge* of the gate line **25** and the data line in order to form storage capacitance in the conventional art of Figure 5. However, as is explained at page 10, lines 3-11 of the specification, the reflecting film **3** of the present invention overlaps the greater part of the gate line **25** and the data line **24** to form storage capacitance.

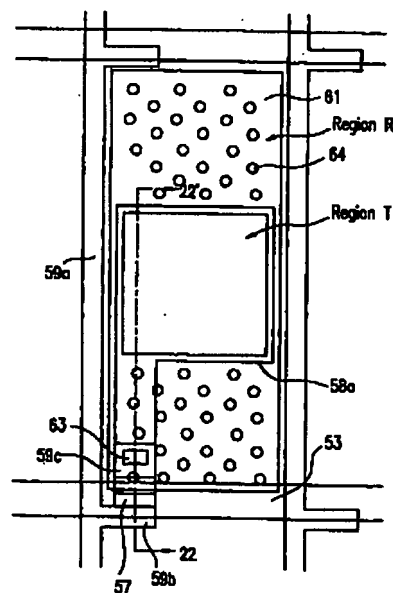
Kobo pertains to an LCD having pixels with reflective and transmissive regions. The Examiner points to Figures 2, 3, 21 and 22 of Kobo, which show polarizers **6**, **9**, quarter wave plates **7**, **10**, substrates **1**, **2**, transmissive electrode **4**, reflective/transmissive electrode regions **3**, **8** and a liquid crystal layer **5**.

At page 7 , lines 1-9 of the Office Action (and at page 13, lines 1-7), the Examiner unequivocally admits to some of the failures of Kobo, including 1) the failure to disclose a light transmitting region between an inner edge of a gate line and a side of the outer edge periphery of the reflecting film in each pixel, such that the opposite side entirely overlaps an adjacent gate

line; and 2) the failure to disclose a circular polarizer made of cholesteric liquid crystal polarizer including a right handed pitch, pitch values p of λ/n and a wavelength of 380 nm to 800 nm.

However, Kobo additionally fails to disclose or suggest a reflection film acting as a pixel electrode that overlaps the greater part of both the gate line and the data line in the pixel, such as is set forth in independent claims 1, 7 and 23 of the present invention. This failure of Kobo can be readily observed in Figure 21 of the patent, which is depicted below.

FIG. 21



Applicant respectfully submits that the terminology, "the greater part," means more than half, and it is clear from an inspection of Kobo, that its pixel electrode covers less than half of the adjacent gate lines and less than half of the adjacent data lines.

In an attempt to remedy the deficiencies of Kobo, the Office Action turns to Kim, in which the transmissive pixel electrode 104 covers less than the greater part, i.e., less than half, of an adjacent gate line, and less than the greater part, i.e., less than half, of adjacent data line.

So, even if one of ordinary skill in the art were properly motivated to modify Kobo in view of Kim, the resulting modified version of Kudo would not result in, or otherwise render obvious, the claimed invention.

The Examiner also turns to the teachings of Faris for teachings pertaining to pitch values p of λ/n and for wavelength $\lambda = 400 \text{ nm} - 800 \text{ nm}$.

However, even if one of ordinary skill in the art were properly motivated to modify The Kudo-Kim reference combination as suggested, the resulting modified version of Kudo would not result in, or otherwise render obvious, the claimed invention.

Accordingly, the Office Action fails to make out a *prima facie* case of the invention recited in the pending claims.

Reconsideration and withdrawal of these rejections of claims 1-3, 5-10, 23, 24, 26 and 28-30 are respectfully requested.

Conclusion

All of the stated grounds of rejection have been properly traversed, accommodated, or rendered moot. Applicant therefore respectfully requests that the Examiner reconsider all presently outstanding rejections and that they be withdrawn. It is believed that a full and complete response has been made to the outstanding Office Action, and as such, the present application is in condition for allowance.

If the Examiner believes, for any reason, that personal communication will expedite prosecution of this application, the Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned (703) 205-8000, in the Washington, D.C. area.

Prompt and favorable consideration of this Amendment is respectfully requested.

If necessary, the Commissioner is hereby authorized in this, concurrent, and future replies, to charge payment or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 02-2448 for any additional fees required under 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.16 or 1.17; particularly, extension of time fees.

Dated: July 30, 2007

Respectfully submitted,

By  #39,538

Esther H. Chong

Registration No.: 40,953

BIRCH, STEWART, KOLASCH & BIRCH, LLP

8110 Gatehouse Road

Suite 100 East

P.O. Box 747

Falls Church, Virginia 22040-0747

(703) 205-8000

Attorney for Applicant